

NRA HUNTER SAFETY HANDBOOK



NRA SAFETY SERIES

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE • WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

PRICE 10c





The National Rifle Association of America

The NRA is a non-profit organization supported entirely by the membership fees of public spirited citizens and clubs. It is not a trade organization. Established in 1871, its membership roster has carried the names of many of America's outstanding diplomats, jurists, political and military leaders.

The objects of the Association are: to promote social welfare and public safety, law and order and the national defense; to educate and train citizens of good repute in the safe and efficient handling of small arms, and in the technique of design, production and group instruction; to increase the knowledge of small arms and promote efficiency in the use of such arms on the part of members of law enforcement agencies, of the armed forces, and of citizens who would be subject to service in the event of war; and generally to encourage the lawful ownership and use of small arms by citizens of good repute.

The NRA maintains a staff of technicians to advise members on problems of equipment and its use. It is the accepted source of authoritative information on shooting club organization and operation, range construction and procedures, firearms safety education, and basic marksmanship training. It provides extensive shooting programs for its members.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, devoted exclusively to guns and shooting, is the official journal of the NRA. It is accepted by sportsmen all over the world as the outstanding authority on guns, ammunition and shooting equipment, and methods for game and target shooting. THE RIFLEMAN is the shooting world's most quoted and re-printed publication.

The magazine is mailed, without additional charge, to senior members of the Association as a membership privilege. Special reduced subscription rates are offered to junior members. Individual senior membership in the NRA is open to American citizens 18 years of age or older. Junior membership is available to boys and girls who have not yet reached their 18th birthday. Full information on membership and on the organization and affiliation of either junior or senior shooting clubs may be had by writing to the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Since its founding in 1871, the National Rifle Association of America has been vitally interested in the field of firearms safety education. It is convinced that the educational approach is the best method of reducing the number of gun accidents that happen in the hunting field. Records show that the majority of hunting accidents are the result of lack of knowledge or failure to apply such knowledge.

Instruction in marksmanship and the safe handling of firearms has been a prominent activity of the NRA for more than eighty-five years. The specific program of safety instruction for hunters began in New York State in 1949. In order to reduce hunting accidents a law was enacted which required that young hunters must complete a course of firearms safety instruction successfully before being eligible to buy their first hunting license. The instruction and testing of these applicants was to have been done by State Game Protectors. During the first year under the law it was apparent that there was more work than the protectors could handle. In 1950, the NRA was designated to give instruction and to issue the certificates required in the law. The instructors appointed by the NRA gave the training without pay. Many thousands of people have been trained and hunting accidents have been reduced.

Great interest in hunting safety has developed throughout the nation. Volunteer NRA Hunter Safety Instructors train young hunters in every state. A number of states now have legislation authorizing firearm safety training and others operate statewide programs of training without legislative stimulus. The program, begun in New York, was revised for nation-wide use in consultation with units of the National Education Association. It is designed for use in any community where public-spirited citizens want to reduce the possibility of hunting accidents. It is designed to benefit inexperienced hunters regardless of age. Its success depends on the sincere efforts of instructors and sponsors who are willing to volunteer their services.

The National Rifle Association is indebted to these individuals for their contribution to the preparation of this manual: Dr. A. E. Florio, Dr. J. Bertram Kessel, Dr. Julian W. Smith and Dr. Carl A. Troester of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Mr. R. C. Carlson, Mr. G. E. Damon, Dr. Paul E. Eliker and Mr. A. W. Mastin of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals; Mr. Stanley Abercrombie, Mr. Gordon C. Graham, Dr. John W. Headley and Mr. Norman Key of the National Commission on Safety Education.

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SAFE HUNTING

The sport of hunting is an ancient and honorable. Nowadays few people get their food by hunting. It is recreation . . . physically stimulating and full of thrillment. The fun in hunting comes as much from the nature and the satisfaction of handling guns skillfully from getting a full bag.

More than fourteen million Americans buy hunting every year. Some areas are crowded with hunters in open seasons—and with more hunters afield the chance of accident is greater. Studies of the causes of hunting accidents show they almost all can be avoided . . . avoided by a little knowledge, a little more preparation. It is the purpose of the National Rifle Association, through its Hunter Safety Course, to give instruction in safe hunting techniques, and to encourage the care that can eliminate a large percentage of hunting accidents in the field.

PURPOSE OF THE COURSE

The NRA Hunter Safety Course teaches proper hunting in circumstances related to hunting. Basic information about ammunition and guns, especially as applied to the hunter, is included. Sportsmanship is stressed too, because safe hunting and sportsmanship go hand in hand. There is no intention to teach expert marksmanship. That is a separate subject requiring considerably more training and practice. The sole aim of the course is to give the hunter basic information which should enable him to avoid hunting accidents. The NRA wishes to spread the principles of safe hunting to as many people as possible. The more safe hunters there are . . . the better for all.

The course may be used by any reputable group for the purpose of teaching safe hunting practices. It is used in many places which have statewide Hunter Safety Programs and is well known by many clubs and individuals.

It is also adaptable for use by those interested in bow hunting. A BOW HUNTING SUPPLEMENT to this Handbook is available from the NRA. The price is 10 cents.

NAMES OF PARTS

Knowledge of gun safety logically begins with a study of how they operate. Different types of hunting guns have different parts. They use different types of ammunition and are used differently. For instance, birdshot or buckshot fired from a shotgun, at a relatively short range, will do little harm to a person 400 yards away. A rifle, including a .22, can kill at the same—or at a greater—distance. However, within range, a shotgun is just as dangerous as a rifle.

Statistics show that the majority of shooting accidents in the hunting field happen at short range so *all* guns—from the .22—must be used with the same concern for the principles of safety that apply to the most powerful.

Both rifles and shotguns are used in hunting. Basically, they operate much the same mechanically. The major difference between rifles and shotguns is found inside the barrel. The shotgun barrel is relatively thin and its bore (inside surface) is smooth. It is often called a "smoothbore." Rifle barrels have thicker walls and rifling. The rifling has spiral grooves in the bore. The grooves are called rifling. The rifling spins the bullet—keeping it point-first in flight and increasing accuracy and range.

The caliber of a rifle is normally determined by measuring the diameter of the bore from the top of a ridge of metal between the rifling grooves to the top of the ridge opposite. Caliber is given in hundredths of an inch. For example, a .22 caliber rifle measures 22/100 of an inch between rifling ridges. Some rifles, such as .257, are identified by measuring the grooves instead of the ridges.

Shotguns are classified by gauge instead of caliber. In other words, a 16-gauge shotgun is one that has a barrel with a diameter of such size that 16 lead balls of the same size would weigh a pound. There is an exception to this general rule. The .410-gauge shotgun is designated by caliber measurement in thousandths of an inch.

TYPES OF GUNS

Types of shotguns and rifles are usually distinguished by the way they are named by their action design. Everyone is familiar with the pump-action shotgun into which a single cartridge or shell is loaded. This is the single-shot. Both the double-barrel and over-and-over shotguns are just two single-shot guns joined together. Some rifles are most always of the bolt-action type. Older models may

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be of the lever-action type. Single-shot shotguns are quently of the hinge-action type.

Repeating rifles and shotguns include the lever-action, pump-action and semi-automatic or self-loading. Operating the lever, bolt, or the pump handle extracts the empty shell, reloads a fresh shell into the chamber of the gun.

The so-called automatics are actually semi-automatic loading. The reloading is automatic but it is necessary to pull the trigger for each shot. True automatics, such as machine guns, continue firing as long as the trigger is held back and the ammunition lasts. They are not legal arms in any state.

A Federal game law controls the use of all types of shotguns. The Migratory Bird Act requires that magazine shotguns be plugged so they will hold only two shells. To load one shell in the chamber, limit the shooter to three shells per loading. Many shotguns are made to fire more than three shells at one loading but the manufacturers usually furnish firing plugs. Some states also ban the use of semi-automatic shotguns for hunting. Hunters who wish to use this type of gun should check the game laws of the state concerned to be sure it may be used legally.

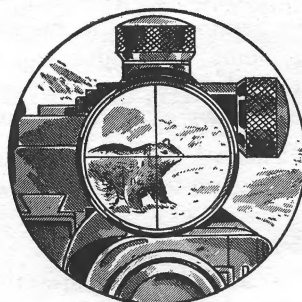
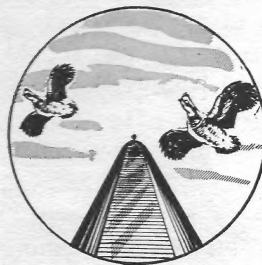
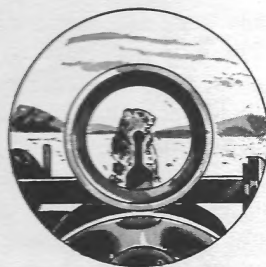
SIGHTS

Sights are very important attachments to the hunter's rifle, especially the rifle. Rifle sights may be put in three general classes: open sights; peep or aperture sights; and telescopic sights.

Open sights are the most common and the simplest in construction. The popular combination of a metallic bead or post in front and the V- or U-notched rear sight probably accounts for their popularity more than any other type. The peep sight provides greater accuracy and the ability to make finer adjustments. The front sight is the same as in the open sight, but the rear sight has a tiny hole or peephole through which the shooter looks. The third type, the telescopic sight, is the most satisfactory except under extremely bad weather conditions. Its enlargement of the target is a real help to the hunter. Another great advantage of the telescopic sight is that the hunter does not have to align front and rear sights for each shot. He looks through the sight, sets the cross hairs on the target he wants to hit, and fires.

Sights are not nearly as important to the shotgun shooter as they are to the rifle shooter.

not trying to aim with the same pinpoint accuracy as the rifle shooter because the pellets in a shot charge spread as they travel through the air. Usually the sight on a shotgun is a single round bead on top of the barrel near the muzzle. Some shotguns have a second smaller bead about halfway back on the barrel.



SAFETIES

The safety is a most important device on both shotgun and rifle. It is located so the trigger hand may operate it easily. It blocks the action of the gun so that it cannot be fired when the safety latch or button is in the "on" position. The safety should be "on" at all times when the gun is loaded and released only immediately before the shot. However—a good word of caution—safeties are mechanical devices and sometimes fail to work because of wear or some other reason. No hunter should depend wholly on the safety to prevent accidental firing. The safety is meant only to supplement proper gun handling.

CLEANING

Every hunter should keep his gun clean, free of rust and in good working order. All moving parts should be kept lightly oiled. The hunter should make only the most minor repairs himself. All others should be made by a competent gunsmith. Above all, the trigger pull should not be changed except by an expert. So-called "hair-triggers" are extremely dangerous. No hunting gun should have a light trigger.

The barrel of a gun should be kept clean and free of obstructions of all kinds—snow, mud, heavy grease, cleaning materials or other debris. Guns fired with an obstruction in the barrel can cause serious injury or, at least, extensive damage to the gun.

AMMUNITION

There is quite a difference in the appearance of rifle and shotgun ammunition, but each has essentially the same component parts. The shotgun shell has primer, gun powder, wads and pellets inside a paper tube with a brass base. The rifle cartridge has a primer, powder and a single bullet in a metal case.

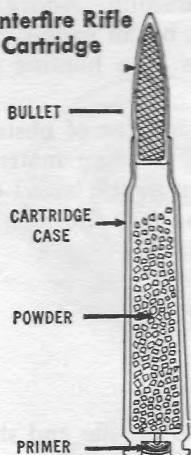
Cartridges for the .22 caliber rifle have the priming compound in the rim of the cartridge case and are called rimfire cartridges. Other rifle cartridges have the priming compound in a little metal cup in the center of the base of the case and are called center fire.

Shotgun ammunition used in hunting falls into three general categories: small, or bird shot; large, or buck shot; rifled slug. Selection of the size shot and the weight of the charge should be made based on the game being hunted. Use of the slug is perfectly safe in any modern shotgun but its accuracy increases as charge decreases. Use of certain types of ammunition is restricted in some states. The wise hunter will make certain that the type of ammunition he plans to use is legal in the state in which he is hunting.

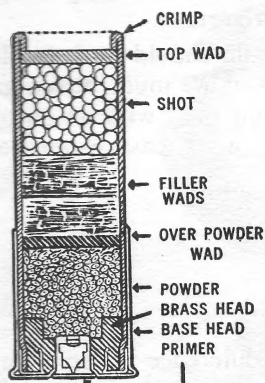
Shotgun pellets travel about 1,100 feet per second and have a maximum range of only a few hundred yards. A rifle bullet travels as fast as 3,000 feet per second and has a range of from one to several miles.

Care in the selection of ammunition is highly important. The specifications on the ammunition box should be examined carefully.

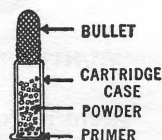
Centerfire Rifle Cartridge



Shotgun Shell



Rimfire Cartridge (.22 cal.)



fully and only ammunition designed for the gun in use should be carried on the hunt. Serious accidents have occurred when an excited hunter slips a 20-gauge shell into his 12-gauge shotgun. The 20-gauge shell slides forward in the chamber and will not fire. However, when he puts a 12-gauge shell into the chamber behind it and fires, real trouble results. The hunter who makes this mistake is lucky if the only casualty is a ruined gun. Armed with a 12-gauge shotgun, he should carry only 12-gauge ammunition. Only the correct ammunition for the gun in use should be carried.

In loading the gun the cartridge or shell is placed in the chamber at the breech end of the barrel. The chamber is made to fit the cartridge or shell for which the gun was designed. If it seems too loose or too tight it should not be used.

PROPER GUN HANDLING

PRIMARY RULES

Handling a gun properly is the real key to hunting safety. majority of all gun accidents can be avoided if the simple safety principles of holding and pointing a gun are observed. The primary rules will eliminate most of these tragedies.

1. TREAT EVERY GUN AS IF IT WERE LOADED.

"I didn't know it was loaded" is never an acceptable excuse. The safe gun-handler checks to make sure by opening the action and never takes the word of anyone as to its condition.

2. ALWAYS POINT THE MUZZLE IN A SAFE DIRECTION.

The true gun expert is easy to spot by the way he handles his gun. He never allows the muzzle to point at any person—himself or any member of his party. And he will insist that everyone else follow the same rule.

3. BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET.

The good hunter carefully identifies his target before he fires. He never shoots at a sound, a patch of color or at any object until he has had a full view of his game. He will pass up an opportunity to stand trophy rather than take the slightest risk of being wrong.

AFIELD

There are several ways to carry a gun so that it is never a threat to other hunters yet is ready for instant use. One good position is to grip the small of the stock in the trigger hand and cradle the barrel in the crook of the other arm. Another carry, and probably the best because it gives better control of the muzzle, is to hold the fore end in one hand and the small of the stock in the other. The familiar shoulder carry is also used.

In *all* carries the standard rules apply:

1. SAFETY "ON".
2. FINGER OUTSIDE THE TRIGGER GUARD.
3. MUZZLE IN A SAFE DIRECTION, AND UNDER CONTROL.

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As an example, if three hunters are walking in a single file, the one in the lead may have his gun pointed ahead of him, the one in the middle never over his shoulder. The one in the middle must have his gun pointed to the side but the man in the rear would not. It is not safe to carry a gun if his gun was pointing either to the side or rear. If the same men are walking abreast, the men at the sides must have their guns pointing either to the side away from their partner or to the front while the man in the center should keep his gun pointed to the front.

TRANSPORTING

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Guns should be unloaded before being put in a car. It is better to case them as well. Guns being put into a boat should also be unloaded and the actions opened as an additional precaution. Hunters stopping for *any* purpose should unload their guns. Loaded guns should never be taken into a car or dwelling. Guns should be unloaded before trying to cross a log or any time the footing is very bad. No safe hunting



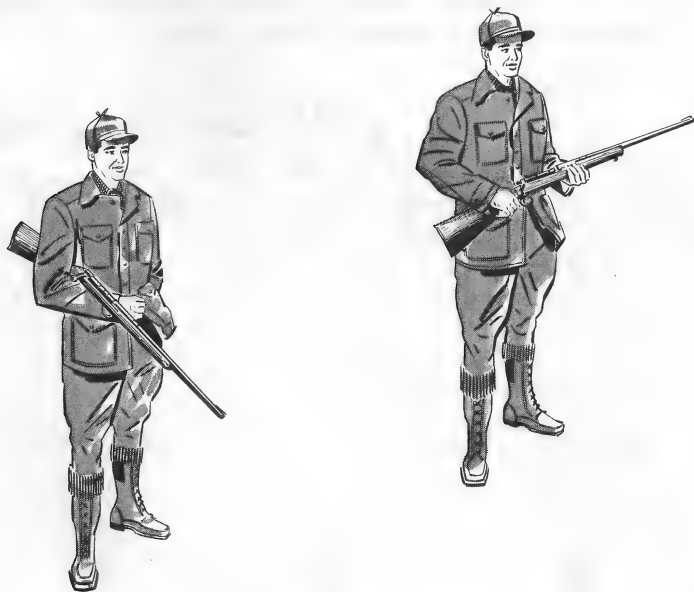
runs with a loaded gun, nor does he ever use his gun to flush or club game.

The gun should be unloaded before attempting to climb a fence. After it is unloaded it should be placed on the other side of the fence with the muzzle pointed away from the point where the hunter will climb over.

STORING

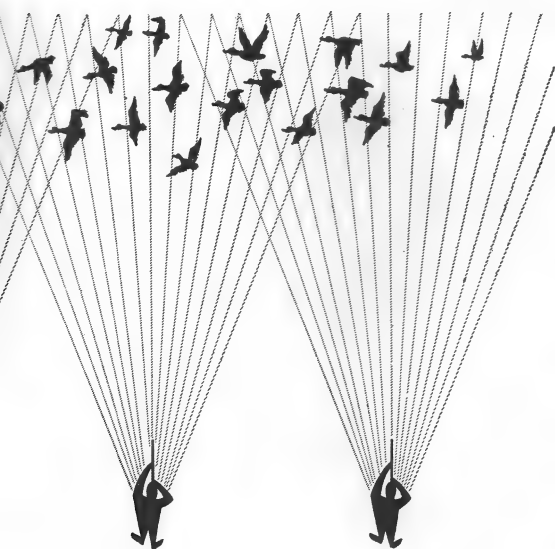
Guns and ammunition are always stored away when not in use. Storing means keeping guns in a rack, box or other place where they cannot be knocked around or used as a toy by small children. The ammunition is stored in a different place. The gun is unloaded before it is brought into the house and is stored that way.

Guns and ammunition should be in locked storage when not in use—but in separate places. The principle of safe storage is simply that it should never be possible for the gun to fire accidentally or for the wrong person to get gun and ammunition at the same time.



together should agree beforehand on the area over. This is particularly true of groups hunting other small game. Take our three hunters hunt for ringneck pheasants. The hunter in all "going away" birds flushed in the middle the other hunters will shoot at all birds flying sides of the line. Should a bird turn and fly the of hunters it is best if they all hold their the bird is low. The same is true of a rabbit between two of the hunters. No hunter, even g game with his gun should allow it to point anions. Again—it is far better to pass up a er sorry it was taken.

game, where the party separates over a wide ould be taken to know where each hunter is e states shotguns are the only firearms allowed this makes extra care necessary since it tends deer hunters in an even smaller area. The y to mistake a man for a deer under any he knows a man is there.



ZONE OF FIRE

Parties hunting to each shooter will cover ing birds, rabbits on again, this time on a the center will take half of the line. Th to their respective s back across the line fire, especially if the scurrying back betw when he is following at one of his compa shot than to be forev

In hunting larger area, equal care sho going to be. In some in hunting deer and to concentrate the hunter is less likely circumstances when



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TARGET IDENTIFICATION

The need for being sure of the target cannot be overemphasized. A hunter should fire only when he has *positively* identified the target as legal game and has assured himself that no domestic animals are in the zone of fire. Many hunters shoot quickly anyway. Deliberateness will pay off double—being sure and, more important yet, *positive* identification will be the result.

A good rule to follow is that the target is not considered until the whole animal or bird has been visible immediately before being shot.

SELF-CONTROL

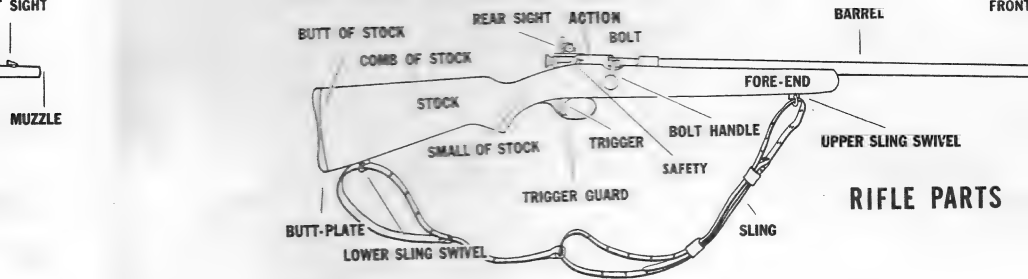
A hunter naturally focusses on getting game. Unless he is an experienced woodsman, and perhaps even then, he is under a great deal of emotional stress. All his senses are turned to locating a game. Each rustle of leaves, each snapping twig or thud of a foot, each movement seen from the corner of his eye may catch his attention. The intensity of his heightened awareness. Unless he holds himself in check very deliberately he may shoot at the slightest movement or sound. To be a good hunter he must have complete control of himself.

Self-control comes with practice. By handling his gun properly at all times and waiting actually to see the game he will develop self-control. These good habits, once established, will take over naturally when he is in the grip of excitement. It is an anticipated shot. Self-control is largely acquired. It should be practiced at all times in the hunting field.

ACCURACY

The ability to shoot with reasonable accuracy is another characteristic of the good hunter. Safety depends on the ability to shoot close enough to the target so everyone in the neighborhood is in danger. Indiscriminate shots in the general direction of the target are dangerous and certainly mark the novice. The hunter's knowledge of his own ability should be such that it is impossible for him when a shot is impossible or the clean killing of the animal is probable.

Self-control and accuracy go hand-in-hand. The ability to shoot accurately makes for control and is impossible without it. Sportsmanship depends on the accuracy necessary to make a clean kill. No real sportsman wants to wound game and have it lingering death miles away. Every hunter should learn to shoot accurately enough to hit them.



NAMES OF PARTS

The stock, usually of wood, serves as the handle with which shooter holds the rifle to his shoulder or carries it.

The barrel is the metal tube through which the bullet is propelled toward the target.

The action is made up of the parts that load and fire the rifle.

Each of the assemblies named above is made up of several parts.

AIMING

An understanding of proper aiming is basic to shooting accurately. Lining up sights and target carefully are essential to the rifle. The sight picture illustrations on page 4 should be studied carefully. It should be noted that with open sights the top of the front sight is exactly centered and in line with the top of the rear sight notch. When the shooter looks through the circle in a peep or aperture sight, the top of the front sight should be in the exact center of the peep hole.

Most hunters line up their sights in such a way that the point they wish to hit sits exactly on top of the front sight. There are other ways to line up the sights but in the method mentioned above the front sight does not cover the target. Whatever method is used, it is important that the gun be "sighted-in" using the same method.

Aiming with the telescope sight is simple. The bullet hits where the hairs cross if the rifle is properly sighted-in. If the scope has a post or picket insert or reticle it is aimed as it would be with an ordinary post front sight.

SIGHTING-IN

Every hunter should sight-in his gun before hunting. It will assure him that his shot will go where he wants it to go.

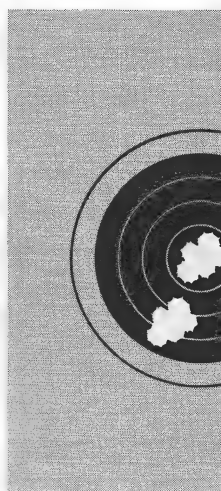
Sighting-in simply means firing shots and adjusting sights until the shots hit the center of the target. The best possible place to sight-in is a regular rifle range but when that is not possible an earth bank free of stones is all right. A paper target or some other object of suitable size should be placed against this safe backstop. It is best to start out at fairly close range if the setting of the sights is unknown. The first shots should be made in prone position or, if it is available, by use of some sort of steady support. After about five shots the target should be examined and sight adjustment made to bring the group to the center of the target. The rear sight should be moved in the same direction the bullet holes are to be moved . . . this is the rule of sighting-in. The distance or range should finally be increased until suitable for the game which is to be hunted.

Generally speaking, a high-powered rifle for deer hunting should be sighted-in for 150 or 200 yards—perhaps a little more for open country. A .22 rifle for squirrel hunting might be sighted-in for 35 to 50 yards.

POSITION

The target shooting rifleman has several standard positions: prone, sitting, kneeling and standing. The hunter often has no choice of position and must fire as he is. He should be familiar with all the positions, however, and use the one best suited to the circumstances. The pictures show the positions and the practice will enable the hunter to assume them quickly.

When possible, a fallen tree or other solid support may be used. The rifle should be supported by the arm. The rifle should rest directly on the support.





PRONE



SITTING



KNEELING



STANDING



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TRIGGER SQUEEZE

Provided the sights are properly aligned, the way the trigger is moved affects accuracy more than any other factor. Correct trigger squeeze involves a steady pressure. Yanking the trigger or quick clenching the finger will move the gun enough to send the shot wide. The shooter must also control his breathing while aiming and firing in order that the motion will not throw the shot wide. Practice will result in steady breath and proper trigger squeeze habits essential to good rifle shooting.

THE SHOTGUN

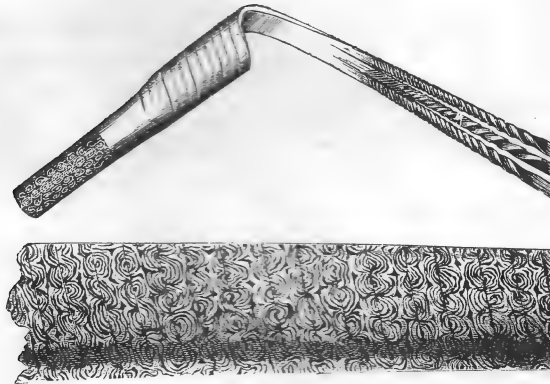
DAMASCUS BARRELS

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Until about 1900 most shotgun barrels were made of iron and steel ribbons, twisted and welded together. These, called Damascus, twist or laminated, are softer than barrels of rolled or drawn steel and are not so well adapted to the pressures given by smokeless shotgun powders. It must be remembered that most guns 50 to 80 years old are as well designed as those made recently. Lastly, the age makes it unlikely they still have their original strength.

For these reasons, firing of modern smokeless shotgun in guns with Damascus barrels can be dangerous. The most frequent point of rupture under the higher pressures is close to the breech.



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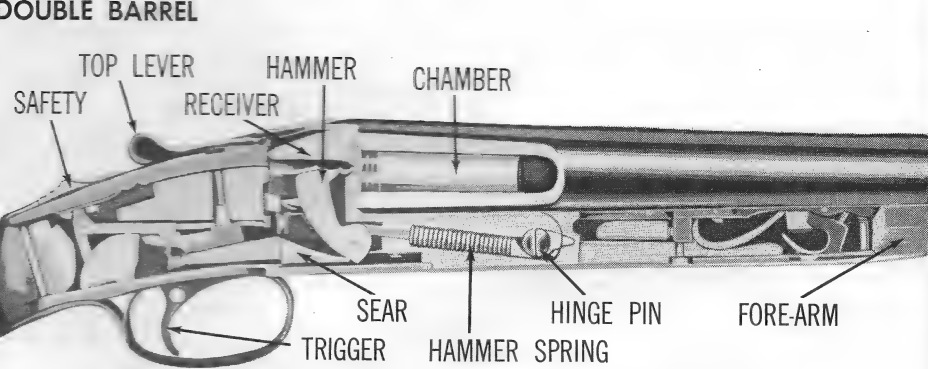
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NAMES OF PARTS

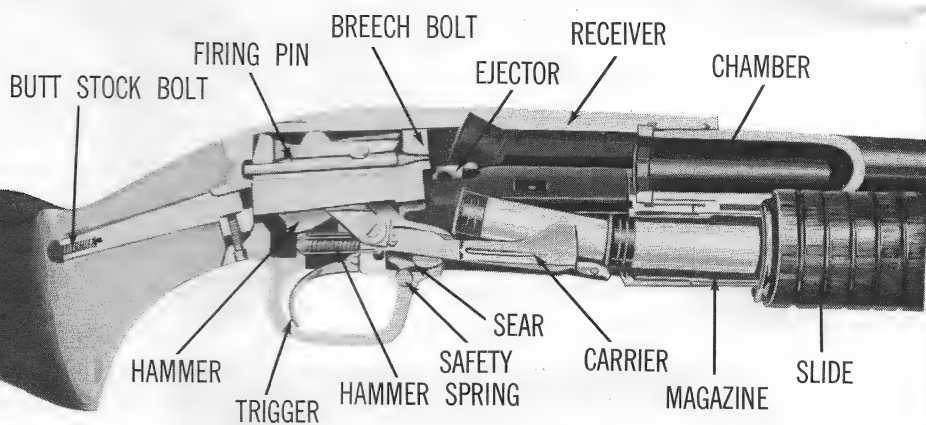
The stock, usually of wood, serves as the handle. The shooter holds the shotgun to his shoulder or catches it.

The barrel is the metal tube through which the shot is propelled toward the target.

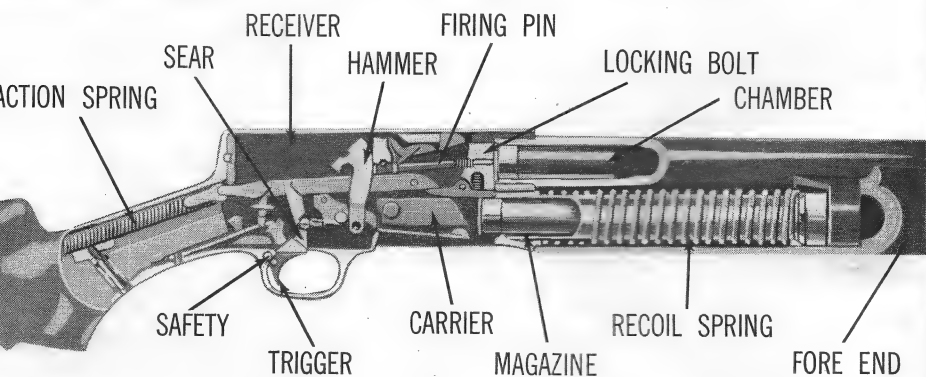
The action is made up of the parts that load and fire the shot. Each of the assemblies named above is made up of several parts. Detailed illustrations appear on the next page.



PUMP



SEMI-AUTOMATIC



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of recoil. The
ot unpleasant.

POSITION

The shotgun is fired from the standing position at targets almost exclusively. The position used differs from the standing position with the rifle only in certain details—swinging the gun easier and to cut down the effect of recoil is heavier than in the smallbore rifle, but not



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ooter should

The shooter should stand in an easy, relaxed position with a little more weight on the left foot than the right (for a right-handed shooter) and the body leaning a little in the direction of the shot. It is almost as if the shooter had been walking and then started to walk away—except that he stops as the left foot touched the ground. Position of the feet is important and even for the unexpected shot the shooter should take time to place his feet properly.

The left hand is held further forward than it is on the rifle in order to swing and control the gun. The buttplate is set well on the shoulder and not allowed to slip out on the arm muscle so that would cause the recoil to be felt more strongly.

POINTING

The shotgun is not aimed like a rifle since that would be too slow in most cases. Because of the way it is to be used it is made to be pointed with the eye held a little above the top line of the barrel or rib. The shooter is only aware of the extreme end of the barrel since his attention is concentrated on the target.

LEAD AND SWING

While the shot charge flies many times the speed of the moving target, it is still necessary to "lead" the target to get hits. The lead to give can be fully learned only by experience. Learning is fast, though, when the following principals are followed:

The shooter's own reaction time—the time his muscles take to fire the gun after he decides to fire—is much greater than the action time of the gun and the flight time of the shot charge. A lead of many yards ahead of the flying bird would be necessary if it had to include allowance for this reaction time. To avoid this, the gun is swung smoothly just under and ahead of the target, *and fired while still swinging*. The lead then has to be just enough to take care of the gun and ammunition time. Usually only a few target lengths of lead are then necessary. The apparent lead can be reduced even more by overtaking the target with the swing, carrying it through the target and firing as soon as the gun gets ahead. *But in any case, the swing must be continued smoothly while the gun is fired*. Checking the swing in the last will result in a miss behind.

POINTING

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THE HUNTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

SAFETY

The good hunter recognizes that he has a number of responsibilities when he goes afield for game. Much of this booklet is devoted to his responsibility in the matter of safe handling of hunting arms. Recognition of this responsibility and the practice of safety is the most important thing about the hunt. Even a near accident can ruin the pleasure a day's hunt could bring. An actual accident is many times worse. Every hunter should learn and observe safe hunting practices. He should also insist that they be observed by those with whom he hunts.

CLOTHING

The safe hunter will take care that his clothing makes it very difficult for other hunters to mistake him for game. Many states require the wearing of a warning color. For many years red has been worn as a "safe" color. Experiments are being made now, however, to see if there may be other colors which can be seen more readily. Experienced hunters and game wardens can advise the new hunter about different locales. It is particularly advisable for deer hunters to avoid white. Even the carrying of a white handkerchief is dangerous since it may be mistaken for a deer's tail.

GAME IDENTIFICATION

A good hunter will learn what game looks like in the field. Trips into the game field before hunting season will familiarize him with the game and how it looks in its natural surroundings. Such trips have beneficial by-products, too. When the season opens, the hunter knows the terrain and the local runways and habits of the game he is hunting.

OBSERVE LAWS

To be called a "sportsman" one must observe the rules of sportsmanship. A sportsman will observe both the spirit and the letter of the game laws. These laws are intended to protect his sport. He should familiarize himself with the game laws of the state in which he hunts. If possible, he should know and work with

the local game warden. Naturally, he will insist that his companions observe game laws too. The game laws are to help the hunter get his fair share of the game—not to penalize him.

EQUIPMENT

Only guns and ammunition in good condition should be taken into the field. In addition to food, water and suitable clothing, an experienced hunter will carry matches in a waterproof container, a hunting knife or hatchet, a compass and a small first-aid kit is also desirable. These items are the minimum for the hunter who will be away from his camp all day. Local conditions and the weather will determine additional items that should be carried.

ORIENTATION

One of the hazards of hunting for which the hunter should be prepared is getting lost. Prevention is the best cure. The hunter should, whenever possible, familiarize himself with the area he plans to hunt before the season opens. Then he will not be in danger of losing his way. Unless he knows the area, he should be very wise to carry a map of the area and a compass. When he enters the area, it is well to note landmarks and keep a general idea of directions travelled.

If a hunter loses his way he should fire three shots in succession—this is the distress signal of hunters. For his sake, it is best to fire into a downed tree or rock-free area. Anyone hearing this signal should reply with the same signal. A lost hunter should build a fire in some place where it can be controlled easily—green boughs will make smoke—and stay in that place. He definitely should *not* wander.

The man who hunts alone should tell someone the general area where he expects to hunt and approximately when he is to return. The man who hunts alone also may have to depend on himself to find his way out. He should conserve his strength at all cost. When he realizes he is lost he should stop and plan his way out. He should decide whether to stay where he is or to move on. And if he decides to move, he must then plan his route and anticipate the need for food, water and shelter before

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dark. Here is the time he'll be glad he brought t
compass—and noticed where he was from time to
way in.

One word of caution about compasses—they only t
not their present location. It is necessary to learn
them.

COURTESY AND SPORTSMANSHIP

Every square foot of property in the United St
to someone. The hunter should always remember th
guest of the landowner on whose property he hunts
get the permission of the owner before he begins
respect his decision if permission is refused. Usually
given if the farmer is assured that his property will no
The sportsman-hunter will always take great care r
down fences, trample crops or injure stock. He wi
to *leave all gates as he found them* and refrain from s
any houses or other buildings. His behavior will deter
or not he is welcome to return. He must always act
expect *his* guests to act. Thoughtless and inconsider
are responsible for the thousands of acres surround
Hunting" signs.

An occasional hunter makes a nuisance of himself
"public" property. The fact that lands, forests, picn
be under the jurisdiction of some branch of governme
the mistaken impression that he may destroy, leave
things full of holes and that no one will care. H
feel that since it is public property he has an equal ov
has the right to do these things. No thinking person
things—especially will the hunter who calls himself
avoid such things. No sportsman deliberately destro
public or private. Neither does he destroy the be
countryside with cans, papers and other debris. H
hunting and camping grounds, if possible, in better co
he found them.

The hunter's courtesy should be extended to other
well. Courtesy is a part of safety. The hunter that
another in the hope of getting a shot at his misses is l
teous and foolish. It causes haste in the shooter—and

carelessness. There are many situations in which discourtesy and greed are the gateway to injury.

The use of alcohol while hunting can create many dangerous situations. "Drinks" and hunting just don't go together. Every hunter should heed this warning in consideration of his companions, himself and the cause of safe hunting.

FIRES

Forest fires and grass fires are a constant threat during some periods of the year. Every care should be taken to avoid them. Carelessness may cause the destruction of the habitat which the hunter's game needs to survive. The hunter careless enough to start a forest fire certainly could not be trusted with a gun.

Camp fires should be completely extinguished. Selection of the spot for the fire should be considered carefully in order to avoid starting underground fires in the roots of evergreens, leaves, cones, needles and other burnables. These should be cleared away from the fire location. Special precautions should be taken with candles in tents—and with gasoline and kerosene lanterns.

Hunters should refrain from smoking in the field or, at least, use special care in disposing of cigar and cigarette butts, pipe ashes and matches. Matches should be broken in half before dropping them.

BOW HUNTING SUPPLEMENT

A supplement to this handbook for those interested in bow hunting is available from the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Price is 10¢.



Essentials of Safe Hunting

Faithful practice of the following essentials of safe hunting will prevent hunting accidents and make this old and honored sport a safer, more enjoyable one for everyone.

1. KNOW YOUR GUN

- Be sure the gun and ammunition are in good condition.
- Sight-in the gun before hunting with it.
- Learn to be a good shot.

2. HANDLE YOUR GUN PROPERLY

- Treat every gun as if it were loaded.
- Always point the muzzle in a safe direction.
- Be sure of your target.
- Keep your finger out of the trigger guard until ready to fire.
- Practice self-control.
- Open the action and unload any gun which is not in use.
- Store hunting guns in a safe place.

3. FULFILL YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS A SAFE HUNTER

- Follow the rules of safe hunting.
- Learn to identify game.
- Know and observe the game laws.
- Be courteous.
- Conduct yourself so as to promote friendly hunter-landowner relations.
- Insist that your companions observe these same rules.

Available Instruction Materials

NRA Hunter Safety Instructor's Guide	\$.25
NRA Hunter Safety Bow Hunting Supplement .....	.10
NRA Basic Rifle Marksmanship .....	.25
NRA Basic Rifle Marksmanship Instructor's Guide .....	.25
NRA Basic Pistol Instruction .....	.50
Rifle Instruction Charts, 24" x 38", set	2.00
Pistol Instruction Charts, 24" x 38", set	1.00
Hunter Safety Instructor's Brassard .....	.50
Hunter Safety Student's Brassard .....	.25
Student Registration Card .....	.01
Student Identification Card .....	.01
Safety Posters, 14" x 22", set	1.00
Firearms Safety Presentation Outline	No Charge
Home Firearms Safety Leaflet	No Charge
Field Firearms Safety Leaflet	No Charge

Available Reference Material

Hunters Manual	\$.75
Shooting the .22 Rifle .....	.75
Pistol Marksmanship .....	.75
Reloading Information Vol. 1 & 2, each .....	.75
Simplified Small Arms Ballistics .....	.75
Fundamentals of Scope Sights .....	.75
NRA Junior Handbook .....	.25
NRA Smallbore Rifle Rules .....	.25
NRA High Power Rifle Rules .....	.25
NRA Pistol Rules .....	.25

Order from

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

1600 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.